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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 256

## BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO THE CHILD PROTECTIVE ACT; AMENDING SECTION 16-1602, IDAHO CODE, TO DEFINE A TERM AND TO REVISE DEFINITIONS; AMENDING SECTION 16-1610, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO A CERTAIN PETITION AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 16-1619, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT UPON ENTERING A CERTAIN DECREE, THE COURT SHALL PLACE A CHILD UNDER THE PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN WRITTEN FIND-INGS REQUIRED OF THE COURT; AMENDING SECTION 16-1620, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS RELATING TO A FINDING OF AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES 10 AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO A PERMANENCY PLAN AND HEARING; 11 AMENDING SECTION 16-1621, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO 12 CASE PLAN HEARINGS AND TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS RELATING TO NO FINDING OF 13 AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES; AMENDING SECTION 16-1622, IDAHO CODE, TO RE-14 15 VISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO REVIEW HEARINGS AND TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS RELATING TO ANNUAL PERMANENCY HEARINGS; AMENDING SECTION 16-1623, 16 IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE TIME WITHIN WHICH A 17 CERTAIN HEARING MUST BE HELD; AMENDING SECTION 16-1624, IDAHO CODE, TO 18 19 REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE TERMINATION OF A PARENT-CHILD RE-LATIONSHIP, TO PROVIDE THAT A CERTAIN PETITION SHALL BE FILED WITHIN 20 A CERTAIN TIME FRAME AND TO PROVIDE THAT THE COURT MAY AUTHORIZE THE 21 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE TO SUSPEND FURTHER EFFORTS TO REUNIFY 22 A CHILD WITH THE CHILD'S PARENT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; AMENDING 23 SECTION 16-1625, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE LANGUAGE RELATING TO A PARENT 24 SUBJECTING A CHILD TO AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES AND TO REMOVE A CODE 25 REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 16-1629, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS 26 RELATING TO CERTAIN POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND 27 WELFARE; AMENDING SECTION 16-2002, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A DEFINITION; 28 AND AMENDING SECTION 16-2005, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELAT-29 ING TO THE COURT'S AUTHORITY TO REBUTTABLY PRESUME THAT TERMINATION OF 30 PARENTAL RIGHTS IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 16-1602, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby 33 amended to read as follows: 34

16-1602. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter:

- (1) "Abused" means any case in which a child has been the victim of:
- (a) Conduct or omission resulting in skin bruising, bleeding, malnutrition, burns, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, soft tissue swelling, failure to thrive or death, and such condition or death is not justifiably explained, or where the history given concerning such condition or death is at variance with the degree or type of such condition

or death, or the circumstances indicate that such condition or death may not be the product of an accidental occurrence; or

- (b) Sexual conduct, including rape, molestation, incest, prostitution, obscene or pornographic photographing, filming or depiction for commercial purposes, or other similar forms of sexual exploitation harming or threatening the child's health or welfare or mental injury to the child.
- (2) "Abandoned" means the failure of the parent to maintain a normal parental relationship with his child including, but not limited to, reasonable support or regular personal contact. Failure to maintain this relationship without just cause for a period of one (1) year shall constitute prima facie evidence of abandonment.
- (3) "Adaptive equipment" means any piece of equipment or any item that is used to increase, maintain or improve the parenting capabilities of a parent with a disability.
  - (4) "Adjudicatory hearing" means a hearing to determine:

- (a) Whether the child comes under the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
- (b) Whether continuation of the child in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare and whether the best interest of the child requires protective supervision or vesting legal custody of the child in an authorized agency.
- (c) Whether aggravated circumstances as defined in section 16-1619, Idaho Code, exist.
- (5) "Aggravated circumstances" include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Circumstances in which the parent has engaged in any of the following:
  - (i) Abandonment, chronic abuse or chronic neglect of the child. Chronic neglect or chronic abuse of a child shall consist of abuse or neglect that is so extreme or repetitious as to indicate that return of the child to the home would result in unacceptable risk to the health and welfare of the child.
  - (ii) Sexual abuse against a child of the parent. Sexual abuse, for the purposes of this section, includes any conduct described in section 18-1506, 18-1506A, 18-1507, 18-1508, 18-1508A, 18-6101, 18-6108 or 18-6608, Idaho Code.
  - (iii) Torture of a child; any conduct described in the code sections listed in section 18-8303(1), Idaho Code; battery or an injury to a child that results in serious or great bodily injury to a child; voluntary manslaughter of a child, or aiding or abetting such voluntary manslaughter, soliciting such voluntary manslaughter or attempting or conspiring to commit such voluntary manslaughter;
- (b) The parent has committed murder, aided or abetted a murder, solicited a murder or attempted or conspired to commit murder; or
- (c) The parental rights of the parent to another child have been terminated involuntarily.
- (6) "Authorized agency" means the department, a local agency, a person, an organization, corporation, benevolent society or association licensed

or approved by the department or the court to receive children for control, care, maintenance or placement.

(67) "Case plan hearing" means a hearing to:

- (a) Review, approve, modify or reject the case plan; and
- (b) Review reasonable efforts being made to rehabilitate the family; and
- (c) Review reasonable efforts being made to reunify the children with a parent or guardian approve, modify or reject the case plan as provided in section 16-1621, Idaho  $\underline{\text{Code}}$ .
- (78) "Child" means an individual who is under the age of eighteen (18) years.
- (89) "Circumstances of the child" includes, but is not limited to, the joint legal custody or joint physical custody of the child.
  - (910) "Commit" means to transfer legal and physical custody.
- (101) "Concurrent planning" means a planning model that prepares for and implements different outcomes at the same time.
- $(1\pm2)$  "Court" means district court or magistrate's division thereof, or if the context requires, a magistrate or judge thereof.
- (123) "Custodian" means a person, other than a parent or legal guardian, to whom legal or joint legal custody of the child has been given by court order.
- (134) "Department" means the department of health and welfare and its authorized representatives.
- (145) "Disability" means, with respect to an individual, any mental or physical impairment which substantially limits one (1) or more major life activity of the individual including, but not limited to, self-care, manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, learning or working, or a record of such an impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment. Disability shall not include transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, other sexual behavior disorders, or substance use disorders, compulsive gambling, kleptomania or pyromania. Sexual preference or orientation is not considered an impairment or disability. Whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity shall be determined without consideration of the effect of corrective or mitigating measures used to reduce the effects of the impairment.
- (156) "Family or household member" shall have the same meaning as in section 39-6303(6), Idaho Code.
- (167) "Foster care" means twenty-four (24) hour substitute parental care for children placed away from their parents or guardians by persons who may or may not be related to the children and for whom the state agency has placement and care responsibility.
- (178) "Grant administrator" means the supreme court or any organization or agency as may be designated by the supreme court in accordance with such procedures as may be adopted by the supreme court. The grant administrator shall administer funds from the guardian ad litem account in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- $(18\underline{9})$  "Guardian ad litem" means a person appointed by the court pursuant to a guardian ad litem volunteer program to act as special advocate for a child under this chapter.

- (1920) "Guardian ad litem coordinator" means a person or entity receiving moneys from the grant administrator for the purpose of carrying out any of the duties set forth in section 16-1632, Idaho Code.
- $(2\theta\underline{1})$  "Guardian ad litem program" means the program to recruit, train and coordinate volunteer persons to serve as guardians ad litem for abused, neglected or abandoned children.
- $(2\pm2)$  "Homeless," as used in this chapter, shall mean that the child is without adequate shelter or other living facilities, and the lack of such shelter or other living facilities poses a threat to the health, safety or well-being of the child.
- (223) "Law enforcement agency" means a city police department, the prosecuting attorney of any county, state law enforcement officers, or the office of a sheriff of any county.
- (234) "Legal custody" means a relationship created by court order, which vests in a custodian the following rights and responsibilities:
  - (a) To have physical custody and control of the child, and to determine where and with whom the child shall live.
  - (b) To supply the child with food, clothing, shelter and incidental necessities.
  - (c) To provide the child with care, education and discipline.
  - (d) To authorize ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological, or other remedial care and treatment for the child, including care and treatment in a facility with a program of services for children; and to authorize surgery if the surgery is deemed by two (2) physicians licensed to practice in this state to be necessary for the child.
  - (e) Where the parents share legal custody, the custodian may be vested with the custody previously held by either or both parents.
- (245) "Mental injury" means a substantial impairment in the intellectual or psychological ability of a child to function within a normal range of performance and/or behavior, for short or long terms.
  - (256) "Neglected" means a child:

- (a) Who is without proper parental care and control, or subsistence, medical or other care or control necessary for his well-being because of the conduct or omission of his parents, guardian or other custodian or their neglect or refusal to provide them; however, no child whose parent or guardian chooses for such child treatment by prayers through spiritual means alone in lieu of medical treatment shall be deemed for that reason alone to be neglected or lack parental care necessary for his health and well-being, but this subsection shall not prevent the court from acting pursuant to section 16-1627, Idaho Code; or
- (b) Whose parents, guardian or other custodian are unable to discharge their responsibilities to and for the child and, as a result of such inability, the child lacks the parental care necessary for his health, safety or well-being; or
- (c) Who has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law; or
- (d) Who is without proper education because of the failure to comply with section 33-202, Idaho Code.
- (267) "Permanency hearing" means a hearing to review, approve, reject or modify the permanency plan of the department, and review reasonable efforts in accomplishing the permanency plan.

(278) "Permanency plan" means a plan for a continuous residence and maintenance of nurturing relationships during the child's minority.

- (289) "Protective order" means an order ereated issued by the court granting relief as delineated in section 39-6306, Idaho Code, and in a child protection case, prior to the adjudicatory hearing, to enable the child to remain in the home pursuant to section 16-1615(5)(f), Idaho Code. Such an order shall be in the same form and have the same effect as a domestic violence protection order issued pursuant to chapter 63, title 39, Idaho Code. A protective order shall be for a period not to exceed three (3) months unless otherwise stated herein. Failure to comply with the order shall be a misdemeanor in the order.
- (2930) "Protective supervision" means <u>is</u> a legal status created by court order in neglect and abuse cases <u>a child protective case</u> whereby the child is permitted to remain in his home under <u>in the legal custody of his or her parent(s)</u>, guardian(s) or other legal custodian(s), subject to supervision by the department.
- $(3\theta\underline{1})$  "Relative" means a child's grandparent, great grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, first cousin, sibling and half-sibling.
- $(3\pm 2)$  "Residual parental rights and responsibilities" means those rights and responsibilities remaining with the parents after the transfer of legal custody including, but not necessarily limited to, the right of visitation, the right to consent to adoption, the right to determine religious affiliation, the right to family counseling when beneficial, and the responsibility for support.
- $(32\underline{3})$  "Shelter care" means places designated by the department for temporary care of children pending court disposition or placement.
- (334) "Supportive services," as used in this chapter, shall mean services which assist parents with a disability to compensate for those aspects of their disability which affect their ability to care for their child and which will enable them to discharge their parental responsibilities. The term includes specialized or adapted training, evaluations or assistance with effectively using adaptive equipment and accommodations which allow parents with a disability to benefit from other services including, but not limited to, Braille texts or sign language interpreters.
- SECTION 2. That Section 16-1610, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1610. PETITION. (1) A petition invoking the jurisdiction of the court under this chapter shall be filed in the manner provided in this section:
  - (a) A petition must be signed by the prosecutor or deputy attorney general before being filed with the court.
  - (b) Any person or governmental body of this state having evidence of abuse, abandonment, neglect or homelessness of a child may request the attorney general or prosecuting attorney to file a petition. The prosecuting attorney or the attorney general may file a petition on behalf of any child whose parent, guardian, or custodian has been accused in a criminal complaint of the crime of cruel treatment or neglect as defined in section 18-1501, Idaho Code.

(2) Petitions shall be entitled "In the Matter of ....., a child under the age of eighteen (18) years" and shall be verified and set forth with specificity:

- (a) The facts which bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court upon the grounds set forth in section 16-1603, Idaho Code, with the actions of each parent described therein;
- (b) The name, birthdate birth date, sex, and residence address of the child;
- (c) The name, birthdate birth date, sex, and residence address of all other children living at or having custodial visitation at the home where the injury to the subject child occurred;
- (d) The names and residence addresses of both the mother and father, guardian or other custodian. If neither of his parents, guardian or other custodian resides or can be found within the state, or if their residence addresses are unknown, the name of any known adult relative residing within the state;
- (e) The names and residence addresses of each person having sole or joint legal custody of the children described in this section;
- (f) Whether or not there exists a legal document including, but not limited to, a divorce decree, stipulation or parenting agreement controlling the custodial status of the children described in this section;
- (g) Whether the child is in shelter care, and, if so, the type and nature of the shelter care, the circumstances necessitating such care and the date and time he was placed in such care;
- (h) When any of the facts required by this section cannot be determined, the petition shall so state. The petition may be based on information and belief but in such case the petition shall state the basis of such information and belief;
- (i) If the child has been or will be removed from the home, the petition shall state that:
  - (i) Remaining in the home was contrary to the welfare of the child; and
  - (ii) Vesting legal custody of the child in the department or other authorized agency is in the best interests of the child; and
  - (iii) Reasonable efforts have been made prior to the placement of the child in care to prevent the removal of the child from his home or, if such efforts were not provided, that reasonable efforts to prevent placement were not required as the parent subjected the child to because aggravated circumstances were found;
- (j) The petition shall state with specificity whether a parent with joint legal custody or a noncustodial parent has been notified of placement;
- (k) The petition shall state whether a court has adjudicated the custodial rights of the parents and shall set forth the custodial status of the child:
- (1) The court may combine petitions and hearings where multiple petitions have been filed involving related children, parents or guardians.

SECTION 3. That Section 16-1619, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

16-1619. ADJUDICATORY HEARING -- CONDUCT OF HEARING -- CONSOLIDATION. (1) When a petition has been filed, the court shall set an adjudicatory hearing to be held no later than thirty (30) days after the filing of the petition.

- (2) A pretrial conference shall be held outside the presence of the court within three (3) to five (5) days before the adjudicatory hearing. Investigative reports required under section 16-1616, Idaho Code, shall be delivered to the court with copies to each of the parents and other legal custodians, guardian ad litem and attorney for the child prior to the pretrial conference.
- (3) At the adjudicatory hearing, parents or guardians with disabilities shall have the right to introduce admissible evidence regarding how use of adaptive equipment or supportive services may enable the parent or guardian to carry out the responsibilities of parenting the child by addressing the reason for the removal of the child.
- (4) If a preponderance of the evidence at the adjudicatory hearing shows that the child comes within the court's jurisdiction under this chapter upon the grounds set forth in section 16-1603, Idaho Code, the court shall so decree and in its decree shall make a finding on the record of the facts and conclusions of law upon which it exercises jurisdiction over the child.
- (5) Upon entering its decree the court shall consider any information relevant to the disposition of the child but in any event shall:
  - (a) Place the child under <u>the</u> protective supervision in his own home <u>of the department</u> for an indeterminate period not to exceed the child's eighteenth birthday; or
  - (b) Vest legal custody in the department or other authorized agency subject to residual parental rights and subject to full judicial review by the court of all matters relating to the custody of the child by the department or other authorized agency.
- (6) If the court vests legal custody in the department or other authorized agency, the court shall make detailed written findings based on facts in the record, that, in addition to the findings required in subsection (4) of this section, continuation of residence in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and that vesting legal custody with the department or other authorized agency would be in the best interests of the child. In addition the court shall make detailed written findings based on facts in the record as to whether the department made reasonable efforts to prevent the placement of the child in foster care, including findings, when appropriate, that:
  - (a) Reasonable efforts were made but were not successful in eliminating the need for foster care placement of the child;
  - (b) The department made reasonable efforts to prevent removal but was not able to safely provide preventive services;
  - (c) Reasonable efforts to temporarily place the child with related persons were made but were not successful; or
  - (d) Reasonable efforts were not required as the parent had subjected the child to aggravated circumstances as determined by the court including, but not limited to: abandonment; torture; chronic abuse; sexual abuse; committed murder; committed voluntary manslaughter of

 another child; aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such a murder or voluntary manslaughter; committed a battery or an injury to a child that results in serious or great bodily injury to a child; or the parental rights of the parent to a sibling of the child have been terminated involuntarily and that as a result, a hearing to determine the permanent future plan for this child will be held within thirty (30) days of this determination to reunify the child with one (1) or both parents were not required because aggravated circumstances were present. If aggravated circumstances are found, a permanency hearing for the child shall be held within thirty (30) days of the determination of aggravated circumstances.

- (7) A decree vesting legal custody in the department shall be binding upon the department and may continue until the child's eighteenth birthday.
- (8) A decree vesting legal custody in an authorized agency other than the department shall be for a period of time not to exceed the child's eighteenth birthday, and on such other terms as the court shall state in its decree to be in the best interests of the child and which the court finds to be acceptable to such authorized agency.
- (9) In order to preserve the unity of the family system and to ensure the best interests of the child whether issuing an order of protective supervision or an order of legal custody, the court may consider extending or initiating a protective order as part of the decree. The protective order shall be determined as in the best interests of the child and upon a showing of continuing danger to the child. The conditions and terms of the protective order shall be clearly stated in the decree.
- (10) If the court does not find that the child comes within the jurisdiction of this chapter pursuant to subsection (4) of this section it shall dismiss the petition.

SECTION 4. That Section 16-1620, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 16-1620. FINDING OF AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES -- PERMANENCY PLAN --HEARING. (1) After a judicial determination that reasonable efforts to return the child to his home are not required because the parent has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances as set forth in section 16-1619(6) (d), Idaho Code, the department shall prepare a permanency plan. The plan shall set forth reasonable efforts to place the child for adoption, with a legal guardian, or in another approved permanent placement were found to be present, the court shall hold a permanency hearing within thirty (30) days after the finding. The department shall prepare a permanency plan and file the permanency plan with the court at least five (5) days prior to the permanency hearing. If the permanency plan has a goal of termination of parental rights and adoption, the department shall file the petition to terminate as required in section 16-1624(2), Idaho Code. Copies of the permanency plan shall be delivered to the parents and other legal guardians, prosecuting attorney or deputy attorney general, the guardian ad litem and attorney for the child.
- (2) Notice of the permanency hearing shall be provided to the parents, legal guardians, guardians ad litem and foster parents, provided however, that foster parents are not thereby made parties to the child protective

act action The permanency plan shall have a permanency goal of termination of parental rights and adoption, guardianship or another planned permanent living arrangement and shall set forth the reasonable efforts necessary to finalize the permanency goal.

- (3) When it is in the child's best interests, the child's connections to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, religious organizations and community activities, will be maintained throughout the transition. The plan shall state with specificity the role of the department toward each parent The permanency plan shall also:
  - (a) Identify the services to be provided to the child, including services to identify and meet any special educational, emotional, physical or developmental needs the child may have, to assist the child in adjusting to the placement or to ensure the stability of the placement;
  - (b) Address all options for permanent placement of the child, including consideration of options for in-state and out-of-state placement of the child;
  - (c) Address the advantages and disadvantages of each option and include a recommendation as to which option is in the child's best interest;
  - (d) Specifically identify the actions necessary to implement the recommended option;
  - (e) Specifically set forth a schedule for accomplishing the actions necessary to implement the permanency goal;
  - (f) Consider the options for maintaining the child's connection to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, and organizations or community activities with which the child has a significant connection; and
  - (g) In the case of a child who has attained the age of sixteen (16) years, identify the services needed to assist the child to make the transition from foster care to independent living.
- (4) The court shall hold a permanency hearing to determine whether the best interest of the child is served by adopting, rejecting or modifying the permanency plan proposed by the department.
- (5) Notice of the permanency hearing shall be provided to the parents and other legal guardians, prosecuting attorney or deputy attorney general, guardian ad litem, attorney for the child, the department and foster parents; provided however, that foster parents are not thereby made parties to the child protective act action.
- (7) If the permanency goal is not termination of parental rights and adoption or guardianship, the court may approve a permanency plan with a permanency goal of another planned permanent living arrangement only upon written case-specific findings that specify why a more permanent plan is not in the best interest of the child.
- (8) The court may authorize the department to suspend further efforts to reunify the child with the child's parent, pending further order of the court, when a petition or other motion is filed in a child protection pro-

ceeding seeking a determination of the court that aggravated circumstances
were present.

 SECTION 5. That Section 16-1621, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 16-1621. CASE PLAN HEARING -- NO FINDING OF AGGRAVATED CIRCUM-STANCES. (1) The department shall prepare a written case plan iIn every case in which the child is determined to be within the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no judicial determination that aggravated circumstances were present, the department shall prepare a written case plan, including cases in which the parent(s) is incarcerated. The case plan shall be filed with the court no later than sixty (60) days from the date the child was removed from the home or The court shall schedule a case plan hearing to be held within thirty (30) days after the adjudicatory hearing, whichever occurs first. The case plan shall be filed with the court no later than five (5) days prior to the case plan hearing. Copies of the case plan shall be delivered to the parents and other legal guardians, the prosecuting attorney or deputy attorney general, the guardian ad litem and attorney for the child. Within five (5) days of filing the plan, the court shall hold a planning hearing to determine whether to adopt, reject or modify the case plan proposed by the department The court shall hold a case plan hearing to determine whether the best interest of the child is served by adopting, rejecting or modifying the case plan proposed by the department.
- (2) Notice of the case plan hearing shall be provided to the parents, and other legal guardians, the prosecuting attorney or deputing attorney general, guardians ad litem, attorney for the child, the department and foster parents. Although foster parents are provided notice of this hearing, they are not parties to the child protective act action.
- (3) The case plan shall set forth reasonable efforts which will be made to make it possible for the child to return to his home and shall concurrently include a plan setting forth reasonable efforts to place the child for adoption, with a legal guardian, or in another approved permanent placement. Whenever possible, the child's connections to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, religious organizations and community activities, will be maintained through the transition. The plan shall state with specificity the role of the department toward each parent If the child is placed in the legal custody of the department, the case plan filed by the department shall set forth reasonable efforts that will be made to make it possible for the child to return home. The case plan shall also:
  - (a) Identify the services to be provided to the child, including services to identify and meet any special educational, emotional, physical or developmental needs the child may have, to assist the child in adjusting to the placement or to ensure the stability of the placement.
  - (b) Address options for maintaining the child's connection to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, and organizations or community activities with which the child has a significant connection.
  - (c) Include a goal of reunification and a plan for achieving that goal. The reunification plan shall identify all issues that need to

be addressed before the child can safely be returned home without department supervision. The court may specifically identify issues to be addressed by the plan. The reunification plan shall specifically identify the tasks to be completed by the department, each parent or others to address each issue, including services to be made available by the department to the parents and in which the parents are required to participate, and deadlines for completion of each task. The case plan shall state with specificity the role of the department toward each parent. When appropriate, the reunification plan should identify terms for visitation, supervision of visitation and child support.

- (d) Include a concurrent permanency goal and a plan for achieving that goal. The concurrent permanency goal may be one (1) of the following: termination of parental rights and adoption, guardianship or another planned permanent living arrangement. The concurrent plan shall:
  - (i) Address all options for permanent placement of the child, including consideration of options for in-state and out-of-state placement of the child;
  - (ii) Address the advantages and disadvantages of each option and include a recommendation as to which option is in the child's best interest;
  - (iii) Specifically identify the actions necessary to implement the recommended option;
  - (iv) Specifically set forth a schedule for accomplishing the actions necessary to implement the concurrent permanency goal;
  - (v) Address options for maintaining the child's connection to the community, including individuals with a significant relationship to the child, and organizations or community activities with which the child has a significant connection;
  - (vi) In the case of a child who has attained the age of sixteen (16) years, include the services needed to assist the child to make the transition from foster care to independent living; and
  - (vii) Identify further investigation necessary to identify or assess other options for permanent placement, to identify actions necessary to implement the recommended placement or to identify options for maintaining the child's significant connections.
- (4) The If the child has been placed under protective supervision of the department, the case plan, as approved by the court filed by the department, shall be entered into the record as an order of the court. In the absence of a finding of aggravated circumstances as provided for in section 16-1619(6)(d), Idaho Code, the court's order shall provide that reasonable efforts shall be made to reunify the family in a timely manner in accordance with the case plan or in the alternative to complete the steps necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child:
  - (a) Identify the services to be provided to the child, including services to identify and meet any special educational, emotional, physical or developmental needs the child may have, to assist the child in adjusting to the placement or to ensure the stability of the placement. The plan shall also address options for maintaining the child's connection to the community, including individuals with a significant rela-

- tionship to the child, and organizations or community activities with which the child has a significant connection.
- (b) Identify all issues that need to be addressed to allow the child to remain at home without department supervision. The court may specifically identify issues to be addressed by the plan. The case plan shall specifically identify the tasks to be completed by the department, the parents or others to address each issue, including services to be made available by the department to the parents and in which the parents are required to participate, and deadlines for completion of each task. The plan shall state with specificity the role of the department toward each parent.
- (5) The case plan, as approved by the court, shall be entered into the record as an order of the court. The order may include interim and final deadlines for implementing the case plan and finalizing the permanency goal. The court's order shall provide that reasonable efforts shall be made to reunify the family in a timely manner in accordance with the case plan. Unless the child has been placed under the protective supervision of the department, the court's order shall also require the department to simultaneously take steps to accomplish the goal of reunification and the concurrent permanency goal.
- SECTION 6. That Section 16-1622, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1622. REVIEW  $\frac{\text{AND}}{\text{AND}}$   $\frac{\text{HEARINGS}}{\text{HEARINGS}}$  PERMANENCY HEARINGS. (1) Review hearing.
  - (a) A hearing for review of the child's case and permanency plan shall be held no later than six (6) months after entry of the court's order taking jurisdiction under this act and every six (6) months thereafter. The purpose of the review hearing is to determine:
    - (i) The safety of the child;

- (ii) The continuing necessity for and appropriateness of the placement;
- (iii) The extent of compliance with the case plan;
- (iv) The extent of progress that has been made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement in foster care; and
- (v) When reasonable, to project a likely date by which the child may be safely returned to and maintained in the home or placed in another permanent placement.
- (b) A motion for revocation or modification of an order issued under section 16-1619, Idaho Code, may be filed by the department or any party; provided that no motion may be filed by the respondents under this section within three (3) months of a prior hearing on care and placement of the child. All persons required to be summoned or notified of the original petition pursuant to section 16-1611, Idaho Code, shall be served with notice of a motion for review of a child's case Notice of a motion for review of a child's case shall be provided to the parents and other legal guardians, the prosecuting attorney or deputy attorney general, guardian ad litem, attorney for the child, the department and foster parents.

- $(2\underline{c})$  If the motion filed under subsection paragraph  $(1\underline{b})$  of this subsection alleges that the child's best interests are no longer served by carrying out the order issued under section 16-1619, Idaho Code, or that the department or other authorized agency has failed to provide adequate care for the child, the court shall hold a hearing on the motion.
- (3d) A hearing for review of the child's case and permanency plan shall be held no later than six (6) months after entry of the court's order taking jurisdiction under the act, and every six (6) months thereafter, so long as the child is in the custody of the department or authorized agency The department or authorized agency may move the court at any time to vacate any order placing a child in its custody or under its protective supervision.
- (2) Permanency plan and hearing.

- (a) The permanency plan shall include a permanency goal. The permanency goal may be one (1) of the following: continued efforts at reunification, in the absence of a judicial determination of aggravated circumstances; or termination of parental rights and adoption, guardianship or another planned permanent living arrangement. Every permanency plan shall include the information set forth in section 16-1621(3)(a), Idaho Code. If the permanency plan has reunification as a permanency goal, the plan shall include information set forth in section 16-1621(3)(b), Idaho Code. If the permanency plan has a permanency goal other than reunification, the plan shall include the information set forth in section 16-1621(3)(c), Idaho Code. The court may approve a permanency plan which includes a primary goal and a concurrent goal.
- (4b) A permanency hearing shall be held to review the permanency plan of the department prior to no later than twelve (12) months from the date the child is removed from the home or the date of the court's order taking jurisdiction under this chapter, whichever occurs first, and at least every twelve (12) months thereafter, so long as the court has jurisdiction over the child. The court shall review, approve, reject or modify the permanency plan of the department and review progress in accomplishing the permanency plan goal. This A permanency hearing may be held at any time and may be combined with the review hearing required under subsection (31) of this section.
- (5c) The court shall make written case-specific findings whether the department made reasonable efforts to finalize a the primary permanency plan goal in effect for the child. Lack of reasonable efforts to reunify may be a basis for an order approving a permanency plan with a permanency goal of reunification.
- (6) The department or authorized agency may move the court at any time to vacate any order placing a child in its custody or under its protective supervision.
- (7) The department or any party may move the court requesting relief from the duty imposed on the department pursuant to the provisions of section 16-1629(9), Idaho Code, that it seek termination of parental rights. The court may grant the department's motion if it appears based on compelling reasons in the record that the presumption has been rebutted
  - (d) Where the permanency goal is not reunification, the hearing shall include a review of the department's consideration of options for

- in-state and out-of-state placement of the child. In the case of a child in an out-of-state placement, the court shall determine whether the out-of-state placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interest of the child.
- (e) In the case of a child who has attained the age of sixteen (16) years, the hearing shall include a determination of the services needed to assist the child to make the transition from foster care to independent living.
- (f) The court may approve a primary permanency goal of another planned permanent living arrangement only upon written, case-specific findings that there are compelling reasons why a more permanent goal is not in the best interests of the child.
- (g) If the child has been in the temporary or legal custody of the department for fifteen (15) of the most recent twenty-two (22) months, the department shall file, prior to the last day of the fifteenth month, a petition to terminate parental rights, unless the court finds that:
  - (i) The child is placed permanently with a relative;
  - (ii) There are compelling reasons why termination of parental rights is not in the best interests of the child; or
  - (iii) The department has failed to provide reasonable efforts to reunify the child with his family.
- (h) The court may authorize the department to suspend further efforts to reunify the child with the child's parent, pending further order of the court, when a permanency plan is approved by the court and the permanency plan does not include a permanency goal of reunification.
- SECTION 7. That Section 16-1623, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1623. AMENDED DISPOSITION -- REMOVAL DURING PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION. (1) Where the child has been placed under the protective supervision of the department pursuant to section 16-1619, Idaho Code, the child may be removed from his or her home under the following circumstances:
  - (a) A peace officer may remove the child where the child is endangered in his surroundings and prompt removal is necessary to prevent serious physical or mental injury to the child; or
  - (b) The court has ordered, based upon facts presented to the court, that the child should be removed from his or her present conditions or surroundings because continuation in such conditions or surroundings would be contrary to the welfare of the child and vesting legal custody in the department or other authorized agency would be in the child's best interests.
  - (2) Upon removal, the child shall be taken to a place of shelter care.
- (3) When a child under protective supervision is removed from his home, a hearing shall be held within forty-eight (48) hours of the child's removal from the home, except for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether to vest legal custody in the department or other authorized agency pursuant to section 16-1619(5) (b), Idaho Code.
- (4) In determining whether to vest legal custody in the department or other authorized agency, the court shall consider any information relevant to the redisposition of the child, and in any event shall make detailed

written findings based upon facts in the record as required by section 16-1619(6), Idaho Code.

- (5) An order vesting legal custody with the department or other authorized agency under this section shall be treated for all purposes as if such an order had been part of the court's original decree under section 16-1619, Idaho Code. The department shall prepare a written case plan and the court shall hold a case plan hearing within thirty (30) days pursuant to section 16-1621, Idaho Code.
- (6) Each of the parents or legal guardians from whom the child was removed shall be given notice of the redisposition hearing in the same time and manner as required for notice of a shelter care hearing under section 16-1615(2) and (3), Idaho Code.
- (7) The redisposition hearing may be continued for a reasonable time upon the request of the parties.
- SECTION 8. That Section 16-1624, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1624. TERMINATION OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP. (1) If the child has been placed in the legal custody of the department or under its protective supervision pursuant to section 16-1619, Idaho Code, the department may petition the court for termination of the parent and child relationship in accordance with chapter 20, title 16, Idaho Code. A petition to terminate parental rights shall be filed in the child protective act case.
- (2) A petition to terminate parental rights shall be filed within thirty (30) days of an order approving a permanency plan with a permanency goal of termination of parental rights and adoption.
- (3) Unless there are compelling reasons it would not be in the best interest of the child, the department shall be required to file a petition to terminate parental rights within sixty thirty (630) days of a judicial determination that an infant has been abandoned or that reasonable efforts are not required because the parent has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances as determined by the court pursuant to section 16-1619(6)(d), Idaho Code were present.
- (4) The department shall join as a party to the petition if such a petition to terminate is filed by another party; as well as to concurrently identify, recruit, process and approve a qualified family for adoption unless it is determined that such actions would not be in the best interest of the child, or the child is placed with a fit and willing relative.
- (5) If termination of parental rights is granted and the child is placed in the guardianship or legal custody of the department, of health and welfare the court, upon petition, shall conduct a hearing as to the future status of the child within twelve (12) months of the order of termination of parental rights, and every twelve (12) months subsequently until the child is adopted or is in a placement sanctioned by the court. A petition to terminate parental rights shall be filed in the child protective act case.
- (6) The court may authorize the department to suspend further efforts to reunify the child with the child's parent, pending further order of the court, when a petition to terminate parental rights has been filed with regard to the child.

SECTION 9. That Section 16-1625, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 16-1625. APPEAL -- EFFECT ON CUSTODY. (1) An aggrieved party may appeal the following orders or decrees of the court to the district court, or may seek a direct permissive appeal to the supreme court as provided by rules adopted by the supreme court:
  - (a) An adjudicatory decree entered pursuant to section 16-1619, Idaho Code;
  - (b) Any order subsequent to the adjudicatory decree that vests legal custody of the child in the department or other authorized agency;
  - (c) Any order subsequent to the adjudicatory decree that authorizes or mandates the department to cease reasonable efforts to make it possible to return the child to his home, including an order finding that the parent subjected the child to aggravated circumstances as set forth in section 16-1619(6)(d), Idaho Code; or
  - (d) An order of dismissal.

- (2) Where the order affects the custody of a child, the appeal shall be heard at the earliest practicable time. The pendency of an appeal shall not suspend the order of the court regarding a child, and it shall not discharge the child from the legal custody of the authorized agency to whose care he has been committed, unless otherwise ordered by the district court. No bond or undertaking shall be required of any party appealing to the district court under the provisions of this section. Any final order or judgment of the district court shall be appealable to the supreme court of the state of Idaho in the same manner as appeals in other civil actions. The filing of the notice of appeal shall not, unless otherwise ordered, stay the order of the district court.
- SECTION 10. That Section 16-1629, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 16-1629. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT. The department, working in conjunction with the court and other public and private agencies and persons, shall have the primary responsibility to implement the purpose of this chapter. To this end, the department is empowered and shall have the duty to do all things reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (1) The department shall administer treatment programs for the protection and care of neglected, abused and abandoned children, and in so doing may place in foster care, shelter care, or other diagnostic, treatment, or care centers or facilities, children of whom it has been given custody. The department is to be governed by the standards found in chapter 12, title 39, Idaho Code.
- (2) On December 1, the department shall make an annual statistical report to the governor covering the preceding fiscal year showing the number and status of persons in its custody and including such other data as will provide sufficient facts for sound planning in the conservation of children and youth. All officials and employees of the state and of every county and city shall furnish the department, upon request, such information within their knowledge and control as the department deems necessary. Lo-

cal agencies shall report in such uniform format as may be required by the department.

- (3) The department shall be required to maintain a central registry for the reporting of child neglect, abuse and abandonment information. Provided however, that the department shall not retain any information for this purpose relating to a child, or parent of a child, abandoned pursuant to chapter 82, title 39, Idaho Code.
- (4) The department shall make periodic evaluation of all persons in its custody or under its <u>protective</u> supervision for the purpose of determining whether existing orders and dispositions in individual cases shall be modified or continued in force. Evaluations may be made as frequently as the department considers desirable and shall be made with respect to every person at intervals not exceeding six (6) months. Reports of evaluation made pursuant to this section shall be filed with the court which vested custody of the person with the department that has jurisdiction. Reports of evaluation shall be provided to persons having full or partial legal or physical custody of a child. Failure of the department to evaluate a person or to reevaluate him within six (6) months of a previous examination shall not of itself entitle the person to a change in disposition but shall entitle him, his parent, guardian or custodian or his counsel to petition the court pursuant to section 16-1622, Idaho Code.
- (5) In a consultive capacity, the department shall assist communities in the development of constructive programs for the protection, prevention and care of children and youth.
- (6) The department shall keep written records of investigations, evaluations, prognoses and all orders concerning disposition or treatment of every person over whom it has legal custody or under its protective supervision. Department records shall be subject to disclosure according to chapter 3, title 9, Idaho Code, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the person consents to the disclosure, or disclosure is necessary for the delivery of services to the person. Notwithstanding the provisions restricting disclosure or the exemptions from disclosure provided in chapter 3, title 9, Idaho Code, all records pertaining to investigations, the rehabilitation of youth, the protection of children, evaluation, treatment and/or disposition records pertaining to the statutory responsibilities of the department shall be disclosed to any duly elected state official carrying out his official functions.
- (7) The department shall establish appropriate administrative procedures for the processing of complaints of child neglect, abuse and abandon-ment received and for the implementation of the protection, treatment and care of children formally or informally placed in the custody of the department or under its protective supervision under this chapter including, but not limited to:
  - (a) Department employees whose job duties are related to the child protective services system under this chapter shall first be trained as to their obligations under this chapter regarding the protection of children whose health and safety may be endangered. The curriculum shall include information regarding their legal duties, how to conduct their work in conformity with the requirements of this chapter, information regarding applicable federal and state laws with regard to the rights

- of the child, parent and others who may be under investigation under the child protective services system, and the applicable legal and constitutional parameters within which they are to conduct their work.
- (b) Department employees whose job duties are related to the child protective services system shall advise the individual of the complaints or allegations made against the individual at the time of the initial contact, consistent with protecting the identity of the referent.
- (8) The department having been granted legal custody of a child, subject to the judicial review provisions of this subsection, shall have the right to determine where and with whom the child shall live, provided that the child shall not be placed outside the state without the court's consent. Provided however, that the court shall retain jurisdiction over the child, which jurisdiction shall be entered on any order or petition granting legal custody to the department, and the court shall have jurisdiction over all matters relating to the child. The department shall not place the child in the home from which the court ordered the child removed without first obtaining the approval of the court.
- (9) The department shall give to the court any information concerning the child that the court may at any time require, but in any event shall report the progress of the child under its custody or under its protective supervision at intervals of not to exceed six (6) months. The department shall file with the court at least five (5) days prior to the permanency hearing either under section 16-1622, Idaho Code, or, in the case of a finding of aggravated circumstances, section 16-1620, Idaho Code, the permanency plan and recommendations of the department. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that if a child is placed in the custody of the department and was also placed in out of the home care for a period not less than fifteen (15) out of the last twenty-two (22) months from the date the child entered shelter care, the department shall initiate a petition for termination of parental rights. This presumption may be rebutted by a finding of the court that the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights would not be in the best interest of the child or reasonable efforts have not been provided to reunite the child with his family, or the child is placed permanently with a relative.
- (10) The department shall establish appropriate administrative procedures for the conduct of administrative reviews and hearings as required by federal statute for all children committed to the department and placed in out of the home care.
- (11) At any time the department is considering a placement pursuant to this chapter, the department shall make a reasonable effort to place the child in the least restrictive environment to the child and in so doing shall consider, consistent with the best interest and special needs of the child, placement priority of the child in the following order:
  - (a) A fit and willing relative.

- (b) A fit and willing nonrelative with a significant relationship with the child.
- (c) Foster parents and other persons licensed in accordance with chapter 12, title 39, Idaho Code.

SECTION 11. That Section 16-2002, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 16-2002. DEFINITIONS. When used in this chapter, unless the text otherwise requires:
- (1) "Court" means the district court or magistrate's division thereof or, if the context requires, a judge or magistrate thereof.
- (2) "Child" or "minor" means any individual who is under the age of eighteen (18) years.
  - (3) "Neglected" means:

- (a) Conduct as defined in section 16-1602 (256), Idaho Code; or
- (b) The parent(s) has failed to comply with the court's orders in a child protective act case or the case plan, and reunification of the child with his or her parent(s) has not occurred within the time standards set forth in section 16-1629(9), Idaho Code The parent(s) has failed to comply with the court's orders or the case plan in a child protective act case and:
  - (i) The department has had temporary or legal custody of the child for fifteen (15) of the most recent twenty-two (22) months; and
  - (ii) Reunification has not been accomplished by the last day of the fifteenth month in which the child has been in the temporary or legal custody of the department.
- (4) "Abused" means conduct as defined in section 16-1602(1), Idaho Code.
- (5) "Abandoned" means the parent has willfully failed to maintain a normal parental relationship including, but not limited to, reasonable support or regular personal contact. Failure of the parent to maintain this relationship without just cause for a period of one (1) year shall constitute prima facie evidence of abandonment under this section; provided however, where termination is sought by a grandparent seeking to adopt the child, the willful failure of the parent to maintain a normal parental relationship as provided herein without just cause for six (6) months shall constitute prima facie evidence of abandonment.
- (6) "Legal custody" means status created by court order which vests in a custodian the following rights and responsibilities:
  - (a) To have physical custody and control of the child and to determine where and with whom the child shall live;
  - (b) To supply the child with food, clothing, shelter and incidental necessities;
  - (c) To provide the child with care, education and discipline; and
  - (d) To authorize medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological and other remedial care and treatment for the child, including care and treatment in a facility with a program of services for children;
- provided that such rights and responsibilities shall be exercised subject to the powers, rights, duties and responsibilities of the guardian of the person.
- (7) "Guardianship of the person" means those rights and duties imposed upon a person appointed as guardian of a minor under the laws of Idaho. It includes but is not necessarily limited either in number or kind to:
  - (a) The authority to consent to marriage, to enlistment in the armed forces of the United States, and to major medical, psychiatric and surgical treatment; to represent the minor in legal actions; and to make

other decisions concerning the child of substantial legal significance;

- (b) The authority and duty of reasonable visitation, except to the extent that such right of visitation has been limited by court order;
- (c) The rights and responsibilities of legal custody except where legal custody has been vested in another individual or in an authorized child placement agency;
- (d) When the parent and child relationship has been terminated by judicial decree with respect to the parents, or only living parent, or when there is no living parent, the authority to consent to the adoption of the child and to make any other decision concerning the child which the child's parents could make.
- (8) "Guardian ad litem" means a person appointed by the court pursuant to section 16-1614 or 5-306, Idaho Code.
- (9) "Authorized agency" means the department, a local agency, a person, an organization, corporation, benevolent society or association licensed or approved by the department or the court to receive children for control, care, maintenance or placement.
- (10) "Department" means the department of health and welfare and its authorized representatives.
  - (11) "Parent" means:

- (a) The birth mother or the adoptive mother;
- (b) The adoptive father;
- (c) The biological father of a child conceived or born during the father's marriage to the birth mother; and
- (d) The unmarried biological father whose consent to an adoption of the child is required pursuant to section 16-1504, Idaho Code.
- (12) "Presumptive father" means a man who is or was married to the birth mother and the child is born during the marriage or within three hundred (300) days after the marriage is terminated.
- (13) "Parent and child relationship" includes all rights, privileges, duties and obligations existing between parent and child, including inheritance rights, and shall be construed to include adoptive parents.
  - (14) "Parties" includes the child and the petitioners.
- (15) "Unmarried biological father," as used in this chapter and chapter 15, title 16, Idaho Code, means the biological father of a child who was not married to the child's mother at the time the child was conceived or born.
- (16) "Unmarried biological mother," as used in this chapter, means the biological mother of a child who was not married to the child's biological father at the time the child was conceived or born.
- (17) "Disability" means, with respect to an individual, any mental or physical impairment which substantially limits one (1) or more major life activities of the individual including, but not limited to, self-care, manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, learning, or working, or a record of such an impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment. Disability shall not include transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, other sexual behavior disorders, or substance use disorders, compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania. Sexual preference or orientation is not considered an impairment or disability. Whether an impairment substantially limits a major life activity shall be determined

without consideration of the effect of corrective or mitigating measures used to reduce the effects of the impairment.

- (18) "Adaptive equipment" means any piece of equipment or any item that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the parenting abilities of a parent with a disability.
- (19) "Supportive services" means services which assist a parent with a disability to compensate for those aspects of their disability which affect their ability to care for their child and which will enable them to discharge their parental responsibilities. The term includes specialized or adapted training, evaluations, or assistance with effective use of adaptive equipment, and accommodations which allow a parent with a disability to benefit from other services, such as Braille texts or sign language interpreters.

SECTION 12. That Section 16-2005, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

16-2005. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TERMINATION MAY BE GRANTED. (1) The court may grant an order terminating the relationship where it finds that termination of parental rights is in the best interests of the child and that one (1) or more of the following conditions exist:

(a) The parent has abandoned the child.

- (b) The parent has neglected or abused the child.
- (c) The presumptive parent is not the biological parent of the child.
- (d) The parent is unable to discharge parental responsibilities and such inability will continue for a prolonged indeterminate period and will be injurious to the health, morals or well-being of the child.
- (e) The parent has been incarcerated and is likely to remain incarcerated for a substantial period of time during the child's minority.
- (2) The court may grant an order terminating the relationship and may rebuttably presume that such termination of parental rights is in the best interests of the child where:
  - (a) The parent caused the child to be conceived as a result of rape, incest, lewd conduct with a minor child under the age of sixteen (16) years, or sexual abuse of a child under the age of sixteen (16) years, as defined in sections 18-6101, 18-1508, 18-1506 and 18-6602, Idaho Code;
  - (b) The parent has subjected the child to torture, chronic abuse or sexual abuse, has committed murder or intentionally killed the other parent of the child, has committed murder or voluntary manslaughter of another child or has aided, abetted, conspired or solicited to commit such murder or voluntary manslaughter, and/or has committed battery which resulted in serious bodily injury to a child The following circumstances are present:
    - (i) Abandonment, chronic abuse or chronic neglect of the child. Chronic neglect or chronic abuse of a child shall consist of abuse or neglect that is so extreme or repetitious as to indicate continuing the relationship would result in unacceptable risk to the health and welfare of the child;
    - (ii) Sexual abuse against a child of the parent. Sexual abuse, for the purposes of this section, includes any conduct described in section 18-1506, 18-1506A, 18-1507, 18-1508, 18-1508A, 18-6101, 18-6108 or 18-6608, Idaho Code;

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(iii) Torture of a child; any conduct described in the code sections listed in section 18-8303(1), Idaho Code; battery or an injury to a child that results in serious or great bodily injury to a child; voluntary manslaughter of a child, or aiding or abetting such voluntary manslaughter, soliciting such voluntary manslaughter or attempting or conspiring to commit such voluntary manslaughter;
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- (iv) The parent has committed murder, aided or abetted a murder, solicited a murder or attempted or conspired to commit murder; or
- (c) The court determines the child to be an abandoned infant, except in a parental termination action brought by one (1) parent against another parent.
- (3) The court may grant an order terminating the relationship if termination is found to be in the best interest of the parent and child.
- (4) The court may grant an order terminating the relationship where a consent to termination in the manner and form prescribed by this chapter has been filed by the parent(s) of the child in conjunction with a petition for adoption initiated by the person or persons proposing to adopt the child, or where the consent to termination has been filed by a licensed adoption agency, no subsequent hearing on the merits of the petition shall be held. Consents required by this chapter must be witnessed by a district judge or magistrate of a district court, or equivalent judicial officer of the state, where a person consenting resides or is present, whether within or without the county, and shall be substantially in the following form:

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN
AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ....
In the Matter of the termination )
of the parental rights of
I (we), the undersigned, being the .... of ...., do hereby give my (our)
full and free consent to the complete and absolute termination of my (our)
parental right(s), to the said ...., who was born ...., ...., unto ....,
hereby relinquishing completely and forever, all legal rights, privileges,
duties and obligations, including all rights of inheritance to and from the
said ...., and I (we) do hereby expressly waive my (our) right(s) to hearing
on the petition to terminate my (our) parental relationship with the said
...., and respectfully request the petition be granted.
                                                         DATED: ..., 20..
                                                        . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
STATE OF IDAHO
                 ) ss.
COUNTY OF ....
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On this .... day of ...., 20.., before me, the undersigned ...., .... (Judge or Magistrate) of the District Court of the .... Judicial District of the state of Idaho, in and for the county of ...., personally appeared ...., known to me (or proved to me on the oath of ....) to be the person(s) whose

name(s) is (are) subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he (she, they) executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

..... (District Judge or Magistrate)

The court shall accept a consent or a surrender and release executed in another state if:

- (1) It is witnessed by a magistrate or district judge of the state where signed; or
- (2) The court receives an affidavit or a certificate from a court of comparable jurisdiction stating that the consent or the surrender and release was executed in accordance with the laws of the state in which it was executed, or the court is satisfied by other showing that the consent or surrender and release was executed in accordance with the laws of the state in which it was executed; or
- (3) The court shall accept a termination or relinquishment from a sister state that has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction under like proceedings; or in any other manner authorized by the laws of a sister state. In a state where the father has failed to file notice of claim to paternity and willingness to assume responsibility as provided for pursuant to the laws of such state, and where such failure constitutes an abandonment of such child and constitutes a termination or relinquishment of the rights of the putative father, the court shall accept such failure as a termination in this state without further hearing on the merits, if the court is satisfied that such failure constitutes a termination or relinquishment of parental rights pursuant to the laws of that state.
- (5) Unless a consent to termination signed by the parent(s) of the child has been filed by an adoption agency licensed in the state of Idaho, or unless the consent to termination was filed in conjunction with a petition for adoption of the child, the court shall hold a hearing.
- (6) If the parent has a disability, as defined in this chapter, the parent shall have the right to provide evidence to the court regarding the manner in which the use of adaptive equipment or supportive services will enable the parent to carry out the responsibilities of parenting the child. Nothing in this section shall be construed to create any new or additional obligation on state or local governments to purchase or provide adaptive equipment or supportive services for parents with disabilities.